

No. 24,726.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by post as a newspaper.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917.

16 PAGES.

PRICE 1d.

SUMMARY.

On the Western front a blizzard raged all Tuesday night. The snow is six inches deep. The British occupied Meuse, five miles from St. Quentin.

The cleared out the Germans from Hiesmer Cappel, five miles south-east of Arras. The mobility of the field artillery over snow covering a sea of mud continues to be extraordinary.

The "Petit Journal" states: The powerful established German line is crumbling under the Allied blows.

The British advance. It remarks, however, that the St. Quentin position is nearly forced, and the Cambrai line is tottering.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violent in the Butte de Meudon-Maison de Champagne region.

The French have captured several villages south of St. Quentin.

South of the Ailette they have made further progress in the region of Lauffaux. They hold some of the outposts of the German line.

The Germans violently bombarded Hiesmer into which they threw 2000 shells. Several civilians were killed.

"Vorwärts" asserts that the Central Powers are making efforts to secure a honourable peace.

It is officially stated that the brutalities committed by the Bulgarians have provoked an extensive revolt in Serbia.

The Russian revolutionised army attacks upon the Russian trenches south of Iliak.

As the outcome of a charge of corruption the Australian Ministers for War, Justice, and Finance have resigned.

The Senate Committee in charge of the war resolution intends to hold a continuous session until the resolution is passed.

President Wilson's omission to make any recommendation regarding a declaration of war against Austria is commented on.

It is interpreted as giving the Austrian Emperor an opportunity of realising that the consequences of his policy are becoming serious.

Mr. Roosevelt expresses the opinion that the United States ought to despatch troops to the front immediately.

He says he hopes to raise a division for the United States and that it will be the first at the front.

Germany, it is stated, contemplates sending to its neutrals protests against America's declaration of war.

The British Ambassador has telegraphed to the Government that President Wilson's speech was well received in Congress.

The Ambassador expected that the authorities would be given.

The Navy Department is preparing for immediate co-operation with Britain and France as soon as the war resolution is passed.

The President's speech is interpreted to mean that America will not negotiate until the German Government is more reasonable.

New York and other cities are beleaguered, especially in the foreign districts, which are anxious to show their patriotism.

British and French securities on Wall-street have advanced two points.

The National rally at the Town Hall last night was very largely attended.

The Prime Minister, Mr. J. Cook, the Lord Mayor, and the National Senate candidates, were accorded a gratifying reception.

Mr. Hughes said the National party had sunk every other issue and were united to support the Government in the war.

The show was officially opened by the Governor yesterday afternoon.

At the official luncheon the Prime Minister spoke of the necessity for increased production throughout the State.

The Minister for Agriculture congratulated the society upon its encouragement of the nation of an educational character.

The grand parade provided a splendid display of arms and equipment, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Indian hunting contest was won by Simpson, with Cascade and Return second and third respectively.

The show was thrown open for the first time last night, the attendance being very large.

At the stock sales yesterday a shortness of stock was noted, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Vague War Service Committee adopted a resolution urging the Government to take the situation during the war.

Brigadier-General Selheim will relinquish his Victoria military district command to succeed Colonel Adams as Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Williams will resume duty as acting commandant of Victoria.

The Minister for Education addressed the pupils of the Public High School at Port-street yesterday.

It was his intention, he said, to fill the free vacancy in inspectors by the appointment of a woman.

FARMERS.

On the Western front a blizzard raged all Tuesday night. The snow is six inches deep. The British occupied Meuse, five miles from St. Quentin.

The cleared out the Germans from Hiesmer Cappel, five miles south-east of Arras. The mobility of the field artillery over snow covering a sea of mud continues to be extraordinary.

The "Petit Journal" states: The powerful established German line is crumbling under the Allied blows.

The British advance. It remarks, however, that the St. Quentin position is nearly forced, and the Cambrai line is tottering.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violent in the Butte de Meudon-Maison de Champagne region.

The French have captured several villages south of St. Quentin.

South of the Ailette they have made further progress in the region of Lauffaux. They hold some of the outposts of the German line.

The Germans violently bombarded Hiesmer into which they threw 2000 shells. Several civilians were killed.

"Vorwärts" asserts that the Central Powers are making efforts to secure a honourable peace.

It is officially stated that the brutalities committed by the Bulgarians have provoked an extensive revolt in Serbia.

The Russian revolutionised army attacks upon the Russian trenches south of Iliak.

As the outcome of a charge of corruption the Australian Ministers for War, Justice, and Finance have resigned.

The Senate Committee in charge of the war resolution intends to hold a continuous session until the resolution is passed.

President Wilson's omission to make any recommendation regarding a declaration of war against Austria is commented on.

It is interpreted as giving the Austrian Emperor an opportunity of realising that the consequences of his policy are becoming serious.

Mr. Roosevelt expresses the opinion that the United States ought to despatch troops to the front immediately.

He says he hopes to raise a division for the United States and that it will be the first at the front.

Germany, it is stated, contemplates sending to its neutrals protests against America's declaration of war.

The British Ambassador has telegraphed to the Government that President Wilson's speech was well received in Congress.

The Ambassador expected that the authorities would be given.

The Navy Department is preparing for immediate co-operation with Britain and France as soon as the war resolution is passed.

The President's speech is interpreted to mean that America will not negotiate until the German Government is more reasonable.

New York and other cities are beleaguered, especially in the foreign districts, which are anxious to show their patriotism.

British and French securities on Wall-street have advanced two points.

The National rally at the Town Hall last night was very largely attended.

The Prime Minister, Mr. J. Cook, the Lord Mayor, and the National Senate candidates, were accorded a gratifying reception.

Mr. Hughes said the National party had sunk every other issue and were united to support the Government in the war.

The show was officially opened by the Governor yesterday afternoon.

At the official luncheon the Prime Minister spoke of the necessity for increased production throughout the State.

The Minister for Agriculture congratulated the society upon its encouragement of the nation of an educational character.

The grand parade provided a splendid display of arms and equipment, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Indian hunting contest was won by Simpson, with Cascade and Return second and third respectively.

The show was thrown open for the first time last night, the attendance being very large.

At the stock sales yesterday a shortness of stock was noted, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Vague War Service Committee adopted a resolution urging the Government to take the situation during the war.

Brigadier-General Selheim will relinquish his Victoria military district command to succeed Colonel Adams as Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Williams will resume duty as acting commandant of Victoria.

The Minister for Education addressed the pupils of the Public High School at Port-street yesterday.

It was his intention, he said, to fill the free vacancy in inspectors by the appointment of a woman.

FARMERS.

On the Western front a blizzard raged all Tuesday night. The snow is six inches deep. The British occupied Meuse, five miles from St. Quentin.

The cleared out the Germans from Hiesmer Cappel, five miles south-east of Arras. The mobility of the field artillery over snow covering a sea of mud continues to be extraordinary.

The "Petit Journal" states: The powerful established German line is crumbling under the Allied blows.

The British advance. It remarks, however, that the St. Quentin position is nearly forced, and the Cambrai line is tottering.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violent in the Butte de Meudon-Maison de Champagne region.

The French have captured several villages south of St. Quentin.

South of the Ailette they have made further progress in the region of Lauffaux. They hold some of the outposts of the German line.

The Germans violently bombarded Hiesmer into which they threw 2000 shells. Several civilians were killed.

"Vorwärts" asserts that the Central Powers are making efforts to secure a honourable peace.

It is officially stated that the brutalities committed by the Bulgarians have provoked an extensive revolt in Serbia.

The Russian revolutionised army attacks upon the Russian trenches south of Iliak.

As the outcome of a charge of corruption the Australian Ministers for War, Justice, and Finance have resigned.

The Senate Committee in charge of the war resolution intends to hold a continuous session until the resolution is passed.

President Wilson's omission to make any recommendation regarding a declaration of war against Austria is commented on.

It is interpreted as giving the Austrian Emperor an opportunity of realising that the consequences of his policy are becoming serious.

Mr. Roosevelt expresses the opinion that the United States ought to despatch troops to the front immediately.

He says he hopes to raise a division for the United States and that it will be the first at the front.

Germany, it is stated, contemplates sending to its neutrals protests against America's declaration of war.

The British Ambassador has telegraphed to the Government that President Wilson's speech was well received in Congress.

The Ambassador expected that the authorities would be given.

The Navy Department is preparing for immediate co-operation with Britain and France as soon as the war resolution is passed.

The President's speech is interpreted to mean that America will not negotiate until the German Government is more reasonable.

New York and other cities are beleaguered, especially in the foreign districts, which are anxious to show their patriotism.

British and French securities on Wall-street have advanced two points.

The National rally at the Town Hall last night was very largely attended.

The Prime Minister, Mr. J. Cook, the Lord Mayor, and the National Senate candidates, were accorded a gratifying reception.

Mr. Hughes said the National party had sunk every other issue and were united to support the Government in the war.

The show was officially opened by the Governor yesterday afternoon.

At the official luncheon the Prime Minister spoke of the necessity for increased production throughout the State.

The Minister for Agriculture congratulated the society upon its encouragement of the nation of an educational character.

The grand parade provided a splendid display of arms and equipment, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Indian hunting contest was won by Simpson, with Cascade and Return second and third respectively.

The show was thrown open for the first time last night, the attendance being very large.

At the stock sales yesterday a shortness of stock was noted, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Vague War Service Committee adopted a resolution urging the Government to take the situation during the war.

Brigadier-General Selheim will relinquish his Victoria military district command to succeed Colonel Adams as Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Williams will resume duty as acting commandant of Victoria.

The Minister for Education addressed the pupils of the Public High School at Port-street yesterday.

It was his intention, he said, to fill the free vacancy in inspectors by the appointment of a woman.

FARMERS.

On the Western front a blizzard raged all Tuesday night. The snow is six inches deep. The British occupied Meuse, five miles from St. Quentin.

The cleared out the Germans from Hiesmer Cappel, five miles south-east of Arras. The mobility of the field artillery over snow covering a sea of mud continues to be extraordinary.

The "Petit Journal" states: The powerful established German line is crumbling under the Allied blows.

The British advance. It remarks, however, that the St. Quentin position is nearly forced, and the Cambrai line is tottering.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violent in the Butte de Meudon-Maison de Champagne region.

The French have captured several villages south of St. Quentin.

South of the Ailette they have made further progress in the region of Lauffaux. They hold some of the outposts of the German line.

The Germans violently bombarded Hiesmer into which they threw 2000 shells. Several civilians were killed.

"Vorwärts" asserts that the Central Powers are making efforts to secure a honourable peace.

It is officially stated that the brutalities committed by the Bulgarians have provoked an extensive revolt in Serbia.

The Russian revolutionised army attacks upon the Russian trenches south of Iliak.

As the outcome of a charge of corruption the Australian Ministers for War, Justice, and Finance have resigned.

The Senate Committee in charge of the war resolution intends to hold a continuous session until the resolution is passed.

President Wilson's omission to make any recommendation regarding a declaration of war against Austria is commented on.

It is interpreted as giving the Austrian Emperor an opportunity of realising that the consequences of his policy are becoming serious.

Mr. Roosevelt expresses the opinion that the United States ought to despatch troops to the front immediately.

He says he hopes to raise a division for the United States and that it will be the first at the front.

Germany, it is stated, contemplates sending to its neutrals protests against America's declaration of war.

The British Ambassador has telegraphed to the Government that President Wilson's speech was well received in Congress.

The Ambassador expected that the authorities would be given.

The Navy Department is preparing for immediate co-operation with Britain and France as soon as the war resolution is passed.

The President's speech is interpreted to mean that America will not negotiate until the German Government is more reasonable.

New York and other cities are beleaguered, especially in the foreign districts, which are anxious to show their patriotism.

British and French securities on Wall-street have advanced two points.

The National rally at the Town Hall last night was very largely attended.

The Prime Minister, Mr. J. Cook, the Lord Mayor, and the National Senate candidates, were accorded a gratifying reception.

Mr. Hughes said the National party had sunk every other issue and were united to support the Government in the war.

The show was officially opened by the Governor yesterday afternoon.

At the official luncheon the Prime Minister spoke of the necessity for increased production throughout the State.

The Minister for Agriculture congratulated the society upon its encouragement of the nation of an educational character.

The grand parade provided a splendid display of arms and equipment, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Indian hunting contest was won by Simpson, with Cascade and Return second and third respectively.

The show was thrown open for the first time last night, the attendance being very large.

At the stock sales yesterday a shortness of stock was noted, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Vague War Service Committee adopted a resolution urging the Government to take the situation during the war.

Brigadier-General Selheim will relinquish his Victoria military district command to succeed Colonel Adams as Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Williams will resume duty as acting commandant of Victoria.

The Minister for Education addressed the pupils of the Public High School at Port-street yesterday.

It was his intention, he said, to fill the free vacancy in inspectors by the appointment of a woman.

FARMERS.

On the Western front a blizzard raged all Tuesday night. The snow is six inches deep. The British occupied Meuse, five miles from St. Quentin.

The cleared out the Germans from Hiesmer Cappel, five miles south-east of Arras. The mobility of the field artillery over snow covering a sea of mud continues to be extraordinary.

The "Petit Journal" states: The powerful established German line is crumbling under the Allied blows.

The British advance. It remarks, however, that the St. Quentin position is nearly forced, and the Cambrai line is tottering.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violent in the Butte de Meudon-Maison de Champagne region.

The French have captured several villages south of St. Quentin.

South of the Ailette they have made further progress in the region of Lauffaux. They hold some of the outposts of the German line.

The Germans violently bombarded Hiesmer into which they threw 2000 shells. Several civilians were killed.

"Vorwärts" asserts that the Central Powers are making efforts to secure a honourable peace.

It is officially stated that the brutalities committed by the Bulgarians have provoked an extensive revolt in Serbia.

The Russian revolutionised army attacks upon the Russian trenches south of Iliak.

As the outcome of a charge of corruption the Australian Ministers for War, Justice, and Finance have resigned.

The Senate Committee in charge of the war resolution intends to hold a continuous session until the resolution is passed.

President Wilson's omission to make any recommendation regarding a declaration of war against Austria is commented on.

It is interpreted as giving the Austrian Emperor an opportunity of realising that the consequences of his policy are becoming serious.

Mr. Roosevelt expresses the opinion that the United States ought to despatch troops to the front immediately.

He says he hopes to raise a division for the United States and that it will be the first at the front.

Germany, it is stated, contemplates sending to its neutrals protests against America's declaration of war.

The British Ambassador has telegraphed to the Government that President Wilson's speech was well received in Congress.

The Ambassador expected that the authorities would be given.

The Navy Department is preparing for immediate co-operation with Britain and France as soon as the war resolution is passed.

The President's speech is interpreted to mean that America will not negotiate until the German Government is more reasonable.

New York and other cities are beleaguered, especially in the foreign districts, which are anxious to show their patriotism.

British and French securities on Wall-street have advanced two points.

The National rally at the Town Hall last night was very largely attended.

The Prime Minister, Mr. J. Cook, the Lord Mayor, and the National Senate candidates, were accorded a gratifying reception.

Mr. Hughes said the National party had sunk every other issue and were united to support the Government in the war.

The show was officially opened by the Governor yesterday afternoon.

At the official luncheon the Prime Minister spoke of the necessity for increased production throughout the State.

The Minister for Agriculture congratulated the society upon its encouragement of the nation of an educational character.

The grand parade provided a splendid display of arms and equipment, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Indian hunting contest was won by Simpson, with Cascade and Return second and third respectively.

The show was thrown open for the first time last night, the attendance being very large.

At the stock sales yesterday a shortness of stock was noted, and the ring exercises attracted much interest.

The Vague War Service Committee adopted a resolution urging the Government to take the situation during the war.

Brigadier-General Selheim will relinquish his Victoria military district command to succeed Colonel Adams as Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Williams will resume duty as acting commandant of Victoria.

The Minister for Education addressed the pupils of the Public High School at Port-street yesterday.

It was his intention, he said, to fill the free vacancy in inspectors by the appointment of a woman.

FARMERS.

On the Western front a blizzard raged all Tuesday night. The snow is six inches deep. The British occupied Meuse, five miles from St. Quentin.

The cleared out the Germans from Hiesmer Cappel, five miles south-east of Arras. The mobility of the field artillery over snow covering a sea of mud continues to be extraordinary.

The "Petit Journal" states: The powerful established German line is crumbling under the Allied blows.

The British advance. It remarks, however, that the St. Quentin position is nearly forced, and the Cambrai line is tottering.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violent in the Butte de Meudon-Maison de Champagne region.

The French have captured several villages south of St. Quentin.

South of the Ailette they have made further progress in the region of Lauffaux. They hold some of the outposts of the German line.

The Germans violently bombarded Hiesmer into which they threw 2000 shells. Several civilians were killed.

"Vorwärts" asserts that the Central Powers are making efforts to secure a honourable peace.

It is officially stated that the brutalities committed by the Bulgarians have provoked an extensive revolt in Serbia.

The Russian revolutionised army attacks upon the Russian trenches south of I

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

MADE IN ENGLAND.

A Great Factor in Food Economy.

Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome nourishment, it keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage so highly nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces heavier items of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time it supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

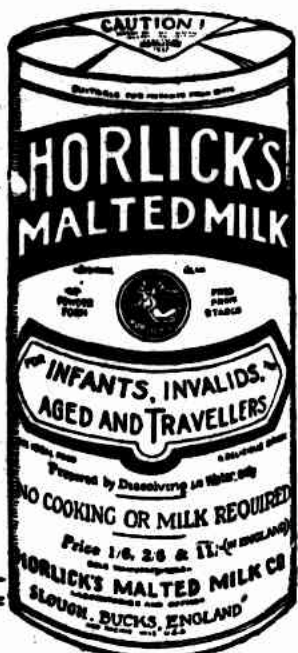
Ready in a Moment by Stirring Briskly in Hot
or Cold Water Only. No Cooking required.

Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good."

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS AT—

MISS SENHOUSE, 161 King-st., City
MR. PERRY, 51 George-st. West, City

STORM'S CAFE, 287 Elizabeth-st., City
GRIVAS' CAFE, Corso, Manly



Write for sample, sending
2d. in stamps, to
HUTCHINSON & COY.,
26 Jamieson-street,
Sydney.

Sole Manufacturers:
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK CO.
SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

... In Sterilised ...
Glass Bottles, and
Keeps Indefinitely.

ASK FOR HORLICK'S
at the Soda Fountain.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND
STORES.

THE RIGHT PACKAGE.

When the First Baby laughed for the first time
its laugh broke into a thousand pieces,
and they all went skipping about,
and that was the beginning of Fairies.



Have You a Fairy-Maker in Your Home?

THE originator of fairies was the very first human baby that ever was—no great authority on fairy-lore as "Peter Pan" has told us that. Fortunately for the world's happiness that first baby did not keep that charm to himself, but shared it with the second baby, and the third and all the other babies of all times. To-day as ever before, baby's healthy, happy laughter is divine alchemy. In the house, in the garden or park, not a jot cares he whether he has an audience or not, he just laughs, kicks his jolly chubby legs and about him dance the good fairies of understanding kindness and love. Most important of all, he must be properly fed. The whole foundation of a baby's future health and happiness is laid during the first nine months of his life, and it is because mother's milk is baby's natural sustenance—no other food, however scientifically prepared, can compare with the intensely individual nourishment it affords—that the breast-fed baby is so fortunate. But sometimes, for one reason or another, mother is not able to feed baby. Should this

be the case she should take Glaxo herself, which will probably overcome the difficulty, or she can safely give Glaxo in turn with the breast. This is because Glaxo is simply the solids of the purest milk, enriched with cream and milk sugar. The Glaxo process makes the milk free from germs, and breaks down the nourishing curd of the milk into minute, easily digestible particles, similar to the lactalbumen of a complete food. Glaxo is a complete food in itself, being instantly prepared by the addition of boiling water. No added milk, cream or sugar is required. Only the quantity required for each feed is removed from the sealed vessel. There is, therefore, no waste, no milk going sour like ordinary milk often does in our Australian climate, nor can it be so easily contaminated. Thus not only is it economical, but with Glaxo you can be sure that baby has an ever-fresh supply of germ-free milk of standardised quality. Glaxo is just the food baby's little body and brain need to help him to become a merry, active romp, and to lay the foundation of his future health and success.

By Royal Appointment
to the Court of Italy.

Glaxo

By Royal Appointment
to the Court of Spain.

Awarded Gold Medal International Medical Congress, 1913

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Ask your Doctor!

Send this Coupon To-day

Your baby can only cry when he is in pain, he cannot tell you the cause, yet you would give anything to know what it is, how and when to do it.

This is set out in easily understandable language in the New Revised Glaxo Baby Book. These seemingly complex conditions that worry and puzzle a mother are made plain and simple by the best brains of the Nursing and Medical professions.

If you want a Feeder, tell your Chemist to send you a Glaxo Feeder.

COUPON

To GLAXO (Dept. 1), 79-81 Pitt-street, Sydney

Please send me a copy of the New Revised Baby Book, for which I enclose 1d stamp.

Name _____

Address _____

My Chemist's Name and Address is _____

N.B.—If sent in stamp is sent with this Coupon a Trial Tin of Glaxo will be supplied to you in addition to the Baby Book. S.M.H., 4/4/17.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co. Ltd. London; and Wellington, N.Z.

THE HARLINGHAM CASE.

BY FLORENCE WARDEN.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.
They had all watched her more or less furtively, and when she stopped nobody spoke. They had been anxious for her to leave the room, and to free them all from the restraint imposed by her presence after her excited appeal. But this was evidently what Miss Hannah had determined not to do.

She had got the doctor's promise to keep silent, but she would not trust him except when he was under her eye.

Mrs. Dunshaw sailed across the floor to the door.
"I should like a few words with you, Doctor, before you go," she said.

Instantly Miss Hannah wheeled about again, and met the doctor's eyes. "Remember your promise," she said hoarsely.

Mrs. Dunshaw frowned.
"You must not forget, Miss Belford," she said, "that there are others concerned in this matter. Sir Hugh is concerned about discovering the murderer of his wife, and I to find out who killed my daughter."

Among the others a sort of shiver went round at these words. After the terrible outbreak which had taken the character of a half confession, they all felt that there was something indecent in the use of these strong words in the presence of the unhappy little lady hanging pitifully on to the chair by the window.

Whatever terrible doubts concerning her passionate outbreak had roused, there was that in her face, in her whole aspect, which called for pity and understanding.

Sir Hugh was plainly annoyed by his mother-in-law's grating words. Speaking for the first time since Miss Hannah's dramatic outbreak, he said gravely:

"We are concerned also, all of us, Mrs. Dunshaw, in conducting this affair with due consideration for the feelings of every member of the household."

The words, grave and gently uttered, sent a thrill of satisfaction through the group. The Major nodded quickly and beat a retreat of relief, while Nettie and the doctor cast at Sir Hugh a look of appreciation of his voice.

"You are right, Sir Hugh," said he in a low voice. "Decidedly we must 'go slow' about this."

Miss Hannah turned suddenly, still clinging to her chair-back.
"Can I see you—before you go?" she gasped out in a nervous tone.

Mrs. Dunshaw would have interposed, but she got no opportunity. The doctor walked briskly across the room, offered his arm to Miss Hannah, and before any one could make a suggestion, he taken leave of the rest and left the room with the unhappy little lady tottering along at her best pace to keep up with his strides.

As the door closed Mrs. Dunshaw, highly incensed, gave vent to her feelings in a bitter little laugh.
"Really," she said, "I cannot understand, Hugh, how you can allow your own affairs to be managed for you by a doctor."

The Major stole an astonished glance at her; he turned to become a more direct object of her scorn than another to manage the baronet's affairs for him it was his mother-in-law herself.

"What have I done?" asked Sir Hugh, raising his eyebrows.
He had a habit of taking things easily, and he was unutterably relieved that the doctor's action in carrying off Miss Hannah had not landed the tension and permitted them all to breathe again.

"What have you not done? You have allowed the doctor to dictate to you—as if all—as if we were to know about our own deepest concerns, and you have allowed him to close his lips upon a subject which concerns us all more closely than it does him."

Nettie was fumbling at the window-catch, being anxious not to have to be present at what promised to become a scene of great interest. Sir Hugh, however, was not too much engrossed to see her, and he cried out petulantly:

"Don't run away, Nettie. Don't go away, please."
"Found out, Nettie tried to look as if going away was the last thing that could have suggested itself to her mind."

He turned again to Mrs. Dunshaw.
"Don't you think this is a matter which ought to be dealt with cautiously, and with great discretion?"

Mrs. Dunshaw moved impatiently.
"We are long past the discreet stage," she scoffed, "when it comes to hearing your aunt practically confess that it was she who murdered poor Rhoda."

Whatever they may all have thought, no one had ventured to put the matter thus crudely, and these words made every one in the room more openly uncomfortable than ever.

"Come, Mrs. Dunshaw, be careful," exclaimed the Major, speaking for the first time. "Words like these, once said, are difficult to take back."

"I don't mean to take them back," retorted the lady calmly. "You all heard Miss Belford; you all saw her; you can all judge for yourselves whether her anxiety that the murderer should not be named could mean anything but that; that it was she herself who was the guilty person."

"Miss Hannah. Impossible," said the Major.
Sir Hugh was even more emphatic.

"The suggestion is quite absurd," he said. "You have only to look at the fragile little woman to see that she could never do such a thing. She would never have the strength. Even if she had the inclination. Poor dear little creature. It's impossible."

Mrs. Dunshaw persisted quietly.
"It is preposterous to suppose she would so deliberately murder her own daughter. I have committed such a crime in my life, but I never committed such a crime as that."

"But we all know she was against your marriage with poor Rhoda from the first. She may be said to have fought tooth and nail to prevent it. She was jealous of any one who would court her from her position at the head of your household. She never forgave Rhoda. She never got on well with her. And now—well, here's the end."

But Sir Hugh laughed at the notion.
"I would stake my life that she never did it," he said. "You know me. Somers, what do you think about it?"

"I think it most unlikely," acquiesced the Major.
"Can you deny what I have said?" asked Mrs. Dunshaw.

"Oh, no," put in Nettie in a whisper. "She may not have cared for her very much, but she would never have hurt her, never."

But Nettie was brushed aside by the stronger woman, and her words treated as if they had not been heard.

"I appeal to you both," she said, addressing Sir Hugh and the Major. "For the sake of these poor little creatures, about whose marriage I have been something about. Miss Belford's manner to-day and yesterday which is suggestive of unaccounted-for mind. Don't she look and speak and behave like a person guilty in her right mind?"

Both men were silent. There was just enough truth in all that Mrs. Dunshaw advanced concerning the little spinster for it to be difficult to deny her accusations.

"This is scarcely a time when any of us look or feel quite sane," said Sir Hugh.
"You know what I mean. There is a wild look in her eyes; often she appears not to understand what is going on around her."

"That is because she has been driven half mad by what has happened, not because she was mad before," suggested Sir Hugh.
"I can't agree with you. If she is not guilty, why is she so anxious that the guilty person should not be mentioned?"

There was no good answer to this, and Sir Hugh was silent.
Mrs. Dunshaw took his failure to reply as a triumph for her arguments.

"You can't deny anything I have said," she persisted. "The only thing that really matters now is to decide what steps we ought to take with regard to her. It ought to be put out of her power at least to do any more harm."

"You had better hear what Dr. Ridding has to say about it before making any more suggestions," Mrs. Dunshaw said the Major quietly.

He was concerned to see that this fresh upheaval in the domestic atmosphere should be driven to the verge of insanity. The baronet sat back in his chair, pale, abstracted, with clenched hands and staring eyes.

The Major glanced at Mrs. Dunshaw and then significantly at her son-in-law.

Mrs. Dunshaw shrugged her shoulders, pursed her lips, and was silent. For just at that moment they all heard the rapid footsteps of the doctor in the hall, and in another moment he was in the room.

He was flushed, and his eyes were very bright.

Not even Mrs. Dunshaw could speak as he came in so intent were they upon hearing the disclosures he would have to make to them.

He went across the room to Sir Hugh, and standing on the hearthrug, with his hands behind him, he looked down over him and said in a low voice:

"Well, I think I've cleared it up."

Sir Hugh sat up, and looked at him without speaking.

The rest held their breath.

"He has made a confession to me," said the doctor, in a low voice, very gravely.

"A confession!" gasped Sir Hugh.

"There was a short pause."

"Did she do it?"

Even Mrs. Dunshaw's voice had dropped to a whisper.

The doctor turned to her and fumbled in his pocket.

"I had had my suspicions," he said drily, "but I was not sure of my custody of the poor child."

"Ah!"

(To be continued.)

POULTRY.

Questions relating to fancy or commercial poultry, breeding diseases, etc., should be addressed to Ancon, Herald Office.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"Padington."—When the ducks are liberally supplied with meat they rarely pick each other, unless the whole flock are hungry. The trouble is usually due to one or two of the flock. You should home these, and pen each one separately for a time.
"Marksville."—Ducklings of the age you mention, kept in a dark place in the day, and in an open-freighted house at night, and fed with bran, polished, and meat, and they should thrive. Feed them, meat, salt, and cod's liver oil, and they will continue their life, and use to their satisfaction, the quarters being too close of study.
"A.C."—For size, Muscovy, bred pure, are the largest. The ducks are scarcely as large as the Aythya, but the drakes grow to a great size. The property of the cross from Aythya and Muscovy will not be much larger than the ordinary Aythya. Rhodora Island—Visit to the Moore Park show will be the best lesson you can get on the correctness of plumage. You may not see much difference between the first, second, and third prize birds in their respective classes; but amongst the uneducated you will see colours which you will know are faulty.

The Easter supply of poultry to the municipal markets was considerably in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year. Prices on the whole were favourable, but except for turkeys no record prices were made. As in April of any year, are from 2s. per dozen upwards, all efforts of breeders to induce a plentiful supply at this period being futile; hence the high rates.

The Hon. secretary of the Parramatta Poultry Club forwards the schedule for the forthcoming show. There is a full classification for all the breeds, and a long list of special prizes. Messrs. Hughes, Forster, Heronworth, Pennington and McNeill made the awards. The show is fixed for 26th, 27th, and 28th inst.

The report of the Hawkesbury College egg-laying competition, which appeared in Tuesday's issue, affords interesting reading for poultry-breeders. The hitherto acknowledged 12 months' record for the average of a hen was performed in America by a cross-bred. This has now been beaten at the competition, which terminated at Saturday last, a black Orpington, owned by Mr. F. C. McDonnell, having finished with 215 to her credit. Nor does the American hen get second place, being beaten by Mr. Appleby's Leghorn, which laid 208, followed by another with 200 to her credit.

A feature of the recent competition was the almost advance in production in the various sections, the exception being the winning total of the first-year hens—188—which failed by 15 eggs to reach the record of winners of two years ago. The six hens competing for two years beat the previous record of 192 in the previous test. It may be remembered that in 1906 Mr. J. McIntosh conducted an overwork competition at his farm at Rockdale, the 50 hens averaging 188 per hen, which at that time was considered a great score. There were few doubts as to the possibility of the record, but the hens were repeated and increased the following year in the "Spring Morning" competition.

60 hens competing. In declining to conduct a third competition, Mr. McIntosh said he would hold off till the college overtook his record. Seeing that it has been 10 years' wait, it is scarcely likely that the veteran poultry-brooder will again essay to either make or break records.

Concerning the various breeds competing at the last which closed last week, there were individual good performers amongst them all. White Orpingtons and Leghorns won easily with 215 and 208 respectively. A Langshan laid 270, Rhode Island Red 264, Wyandotte 258, Plymouth Rock 240, Butcher 196, and a Sussex 187. From the above it will be seen there are good layers amongst all the breeds, and the cause of some breeds making low totals was due to the fact that some poor performers were included in the pen.

The financial results are of interest to breeders, and are, briefly, as follows:—The 70 pens of six hens each averaged 204 eggs, or 17 dozen for each. These averaged 188 per pen, or 22 1/4 per hen. The food for each cost 6/10, thus leaving a margin of 10/6 over the food bill for each pen. The previous highest profit being 15/.

Casual readers should not, however, run away with the idea that the above is all profit. Capital invested, interest, labour, and other expenditure must be deducted, and these items should be, but are never, supplied.

Never before has there been such a poultry show for quality in Australia as the one now at Moore Park. Almost every breed is represented. Orpingtons have been in greater numbers, but a few of the exhibits are superior to any before seen here. Included in the Wyandottes are some English winners, while in Rhode Island Reds, England and America are in competition with Australia. Plymouth Rocks are a high-class lot; but Langshans a bit irregular. Leghorns at the Royal are always good. The other Mediterranean breeds are well represented with good quality. Those not conversant with the exhibition qualities of the respective breeds should pay a visit to this section.

THE KENNEL.

(BY W. C. J.)

COMING SHOWS.
Royal Agricultural Society, April 8-11
Canine Society Club, April 8-11
Pine and Poole Club, April 12-13
Sporting Dog Club, April 12-13

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
E.R.B. Newcastle: You will find good specimens of the two breeds named at the current Royal show, Sydney. Try of the puppers are a week old. "Melbourne" Received and noted.

NOTES.
In connection with the Canine Fanatics' Club's championship show to be held at the Sports Ground on Monday next, special dog trams will leave Bridge-street on that date at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., calling at the railway. There are 450 entries, and 225 dogs, including interstate exhibits from Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania. Judging will start at 10 a.m.

Mrs. Dobell, a successful poodle exhibitor, has secured from Mrs. Fletcher, of Victoria, a black Pommeranian bitch puppy by Norma Reflection, ex Black Velvet.

The prize schedule of the Pug and Poodle Club's parade is to hand. The show will be held on the 21st inst. at Belmore Park, near the railway. Mr. H. M. Liddell will judge all breeds. There are 10 classes for fawn pugs, and the same number for black pugs; 12 for poodles, 15 for Pommeranians, and seven for Pekingese. Entries close next Friday.

Mr. J. L. Rait's good little terrier dog, Ratanah, by Victor Park (imp.) ex Ratanah, was accidentally killed yesterday. Ratanah won the Fox Terrier Club's A.R.C. Cup points at the recent show of the Hilarious Fox Terrier Club.

ROYAL SHOW.
The dog section of the show promises to eclipse any of its predecessors. The entries are a record, and the individual dogs are more numerous than ever. The judges are:—Messrs. C. S. Turner, Sydney City Australia, and Yorkshire terriers; Mr. J. Yabaly, cattle dogs; Mr. P. W. Tancred, kelpies and barbs; Mr. J. Mande, Scottish, Irish, shelties, and bull terriers; Mr. W. Hamilton, fox terriers; Mr. W. Crane, collies; and Mr. H. Bunting, deerhounds, pointers, and all other breeds.

The dogs will be judged in two divisions. The lot to be shown to-day are bull terriers, Alsatians, Scottish, Irish, fox, Australian, Sydney City Yorkshire and Australian terriers. On Easter Monday the second division will be judged. These include greyhounds, deerhounds, pointers, setters, retrievers, foxhounds, beagles, harriers, collies, kelpies, cattle dogs, bulldogs, black and tan terriers, field and cocker spaniels, pug spaniels, pug poodles, Pommeranians, and miscellaneous.

The dog section is particularly strong, and includes half a dozen English importations. The entries in the junior classes are large, and a good lot of young stock will be in the ring. Cattle dogs and kelpies will maintain the reputation which was chiefly made at the Royal Show. The Bull dogs are also a very fine collection. Special teams for dogs will leave Circular Quay soon after 4 a.m. this morning. They will call at Elizabeth-street, near Central Railway for dogs coming by train.

NATIVE DOGS AT THE ZOO.

A correspondent expresses surprise at the absence from the Zoological Gardens at Turanga Park of the fine collection of native dogs which used to be greatly admired at Moore Park. The secretary, Mr. A. S. Le Roux, explains that the dogs have been sent to the new grounds as soon as the section which is being prepared for them is completed.

Faulty direction, poor appetite, sick headache, to which some women are martyrs, can easily be relieved by taking Clements Tonic. It is always reliable. It relieves insomnia and Nervous Breakdown rapidly. All chemists—Advt.

After writing you will find Clements Tonic and cooling to the skin, and to be used the whole of the course. 1/6 and 2/6—Advt.

A Testimony from Central Australia

Here is a letter to Clements Tonic, received from Alice Springs, Central Australia, which tells you how valuable is this medicine, and how largely it is used all over Australia. The following testimony has been sent in by Mrs. E. S. Jones, Stuart Arms Hotel, Alice Springs, who nursed Mr. Hallett through his great illness. The letter speaks for itself. It shows what a boon this medicine is in country parts almost isolated from medical aid.

Stuart Arms Hotel, Alice Springs,
Central Australia, 2/4/16.

CLEMENTS TONIC LTD.

"A few words in praise of the wonderful good your Tonic has done for me during an illness of nearly five months, in which my legs from my feet to above my stomach were swollen to more than twice their ordinary size.

"I was almost helpless, could not stoop or do anything for myself. In trying to lie down I had a feeling of strangulation, and was in a terrible bad way, and over one thousand miles from Adelaide. A lady friend who herself nursed me through that trying time strongly recommended Clements Tonic; she had some in the house, and wired to Adelaide for a supply. After the first two bottles I felt a slight improvement, the feeling of weakness became less, my appetite increased, and I have kept on improving.

"I have taken three small and twelve large bottles, and am now so far recovered that I am leaving Alice Springs to take up my duties as FOREMAN OF THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH repairing party, which I have held for nearly thirty years, and am well known from Darwin to Adelaide.

"I may say I am still taking the Tonic. All my acquaintances had no hope of my recovery; even a resident trained nurse pronounced it a hopeless case, but Clements Tonic built me up, enriched my blood, gave me natural sleep, and gave me strength to undergo several small operations, and I am thankful to say I feel almost as well as ever I did in my life, and the swelling has all disappeared.

(Signed) GEORGE HALLETT."

The lady friend referred to in the above letter was Mrs. E. S. Jones, who nursed Mr. Hallett during his great illness, and no doubt aided the medicine greatly to ensure this wonderful recovery.

If you have Insomnia, take Clements Tonic and sleep like a child.
If you have Constipation, this medicine gives new stomach strength.
If you have Sick Headaches or Neuralgia, it gives immediate relief.
Your home is not medically equipped without it. Get it TO-DAY.

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES SELL IT EVERYWHERE

Clements Tonic Ltd., Roselle, N.S.W.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

The Perfect Entertainer

From every point of view that the most critical will judge it, THE VOCALION is perfection in all its features and accomplishments.

Vocalion Tone is Perfection.

It is true to the living performance.

Vocalion Control is Perfection.

The patented "Graduola" is a human throat.

Vocalion Design is Perfection.

The Cabinets are a work of art.

Since its introduction to the public two years ago, The Vocalion has, by sheer merit, forced its way into the pre-eminent position in the talking machine field. In America, in England, in Australia, its prestige is unassailable.

IF YOU REALISED THE PLEASURE A VOCALION WOULD BRING TO YOUR HOME, AND THE NEVER-ENDING SOURCE OF ENTERTAINMENT TO YOURSELF AND FAMILY, ITS PURCHASE WOULD SEEM A SMALL THING TO DO FOR THEM.

Made in a variety of models from £12/10/- Write for Catalog H, showing extended payments. Large stocks of Regal and Columbia Double-sided Records, from 2/- Lists Free.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

The Pianola Company,
394 GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.

(Opposite Board, Watson's.)

The Royal Show

OFFICIAL OPENING.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.

THE BLAZE BY NIGHT.

If the weather continues as fine as it has been so far, it is beyond doubt that all attendance records at the Royal Show will be easily eclipsed this year. The opening of the grounds by night, lighted up by thousands of electric lights, makes this certain.

Yesterday the official opening of the show by the Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, took place. The day broke clear and warm, and from an early hour great crowds thronged the grounds. The show, which had fallen on Tuesday morning had freshened up the grass, and the conditions were very pleasant. It was a day for out of doors, and there on this wonderful show ground, with its everlastingly green lawns, men and women from the city and men and women from the country gathered and fraternized. And the children too. For the children love shows. They love to be in the sunshine, watching the turns of the wheels and listening to the whirr of the engines, and it is a joy to them as it is to all of us, to watch the beautiful horses and cattle. The very animals themselves seem to enter into the spirit of the show. At any rate, one thinks that when there is a grand parade, as there was yesterday, they are not altogether unconscious of their importance in the scheme of things—that those of them that faint their ribbons are not unconscious of their pride of place. But perhaps this is imagination.

Yesterday the finishing touches had been put to the show, and wherever one went one found something to admire. It seemed as if everybody concerned in an exhibit had gone out of his way to make this year's show a finer than ever before. Certainly the District courts in the Royal Agricultural Hall have never looked finer than they do this year. This is not all due to the beautiful season and the excellence of the produce. It is also due to the artistic way in which they are displayed. The first prize in this important section of the show went to the Liverpool district, Western district being second.

Among those who attended the official luncheon were His Excellency the Governor (Sir Gerald Strickland), the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes), the Minister for the Navy (Mr. Cook), and the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Graham). It was a notable function, and the speeches struck a high patriotic note. Mr. Hughes, in particular, emphasizing the importance of the part played by the primary producer in the winning of the war. He urged the necessity for the further development of our resources. We had made great progress, but we must make greater progress. "Be not satisfied," he said, "the gloriously disappointed—determined to make of this Australia a home not for five millions, but for many millions more."

Late in the afternoon, while the grand parade was in progress, and the people in their thousands were assembled round the ring looking on the splendid spectacle, the Governor officially declared the show open, and congratulated the president (Mr. Sam. Horden) and the members of the Council of the R.A.S. on the magnificent display.

Twenty thousand people visited the show-ground yesterday, compared with 16,000 for the corresponding day last year, and the takings were £750 compared with £575. This, however, takes no account of the evening attendance, which was very large. The show for the evening was not available last night.

The experiment of opening the show at night was more than justified in the result, and it is not at all surprising that the number of members' tickets sold this year is way ahead of all previous years. But it is to be hoped that better arrangements will be made at the entrance gates to-night than was the case last night. There was a terrific crush in the early part of the evening, and the arrangements were wholly inadequate.

Inside the grounds, lighted up by countless electric lights, presented a beautiful spectacle. It was like a city by night—light and life all round. Every street was lighted up, every lane, and nearly every building. The buildings housing the stock, however, were not open.

There were ring events, as in the day time, but the lighting here was scarcely adequate, and the riding of horses over high jumps seemed a somewhat dangerous thing. Nevertheless, the risk was taken. Perhaps it will be possible to improve the lighting in the ring.

The official opening ceremony was performed by the Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, in the afternoon, when there were also present, Mr. Samuel Horden, president of the society, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth (Mr. W. M. Hughes), the Minister for the Navy (Mr. J. Cook), Mr. Justice Rich, the Italian Consul (Mr. Marano), the French Consul (Mr. Chayot), the Belgian Consul (M.

Watteau), Judge Backhouse, Judge Hamilton, Sir Matthew Harris, and Mr. Miles, Railway Commissioner. Mr. Samuel Horden, addressing his Excellency, said:—"On behalf of the members of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales I thank you for undertaking to open the Royal Show of 1917. The keen interest which you have taken in the rural industries and manufactures of this country during your term as its Majesty's representative has been warmly appreciated by the great body of primary and other producers. We realize that the vast fund of information concerning these important Australian industries will be used by you to the great advantage of this young country when you journey in other lands. The producers realize that in your Excellency they will always have a true friend and advocate."

"The show which we invite you to open to-day is typical of the great live stock and agricultural exhibitions which this society has promoted and carried out. It is the largest which has been seen in Sydney, and is particularly strong in its most valuable features. The horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs represent the great breeds which were founded in Australia on stock imported by the enterprising pioneers from their mother country, and the animals are of that high standard which is the pride of the British race in all lands."

"Agriculture is represented by the products of the soil which are making Australia famous as one of the most prolific food producers of the world. The display in the Agricultural Hall typifies the skill, energy, and thoroughness of purpose of the men who are engaged in turning the virgin bush into cultivated fields. The manufactures represent several countries, but it is most gratifying to see the proportion of machines, implements, and devices exhibited which are Australian-made in becoming larger every year."

"The members of this society have learned with deep regret that your Excellency will shortly leave New South Wales. They desire to express the hope that at some future time you may visit this country, and that you may again accept the invitation of the society to be present at a Royal Show."

"I beg to assure your Excellency of the loyalty of our people to the Throne and to the King. With the King George V. and now on behalf of the society I have to respectfully ask you to declare open the Royal Show of 1917."

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the show open, said:—"I thank you, the president and members of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales for the assurance of invitation to His Majesty King George V. so loyally expressed in the address. His Majesty is not only the sovereign of the British Empire on sea and land, but also the authority looked up to by the great and indispensable army of primary producers in which the Royal Agricultural Society is a growing force under able and progressive leadership."

"Your address emphasizing the co-ordination of rural industries with manufacturing activities and this reminds us of Sir Francis Sturt and the magnificent exhibition building for industrial work by which the usefulness of this society has been so widely extended."

"The stress of the war has increased the need for the duty of producing food stuffs for export. It has also made us realize that many imports are undesirable, and that by new efforts manufactured articles that are necessary and useful can be made in this country. It is a duty which we are determined to make of this Australia a home not for five millions, but for many millions more."

"I congratulate the agricultural and pastoral industries on the magnificent display which has been made in this critical year of war. The trouble caused to flocks by flies is an example of the necessity for further efforts in research and the application of science."

"My regret that this is the last time I shall have the pleasure of attending this exhibition makes me the more appreciate such a cordial welcome. And I thank you most heartily for your expression of friendship and goodwill."

"I now have the honour to declare this show of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales open."

The proceedings terminated with cheers for His Excellency and the Governor.

THE LUNCHEON.

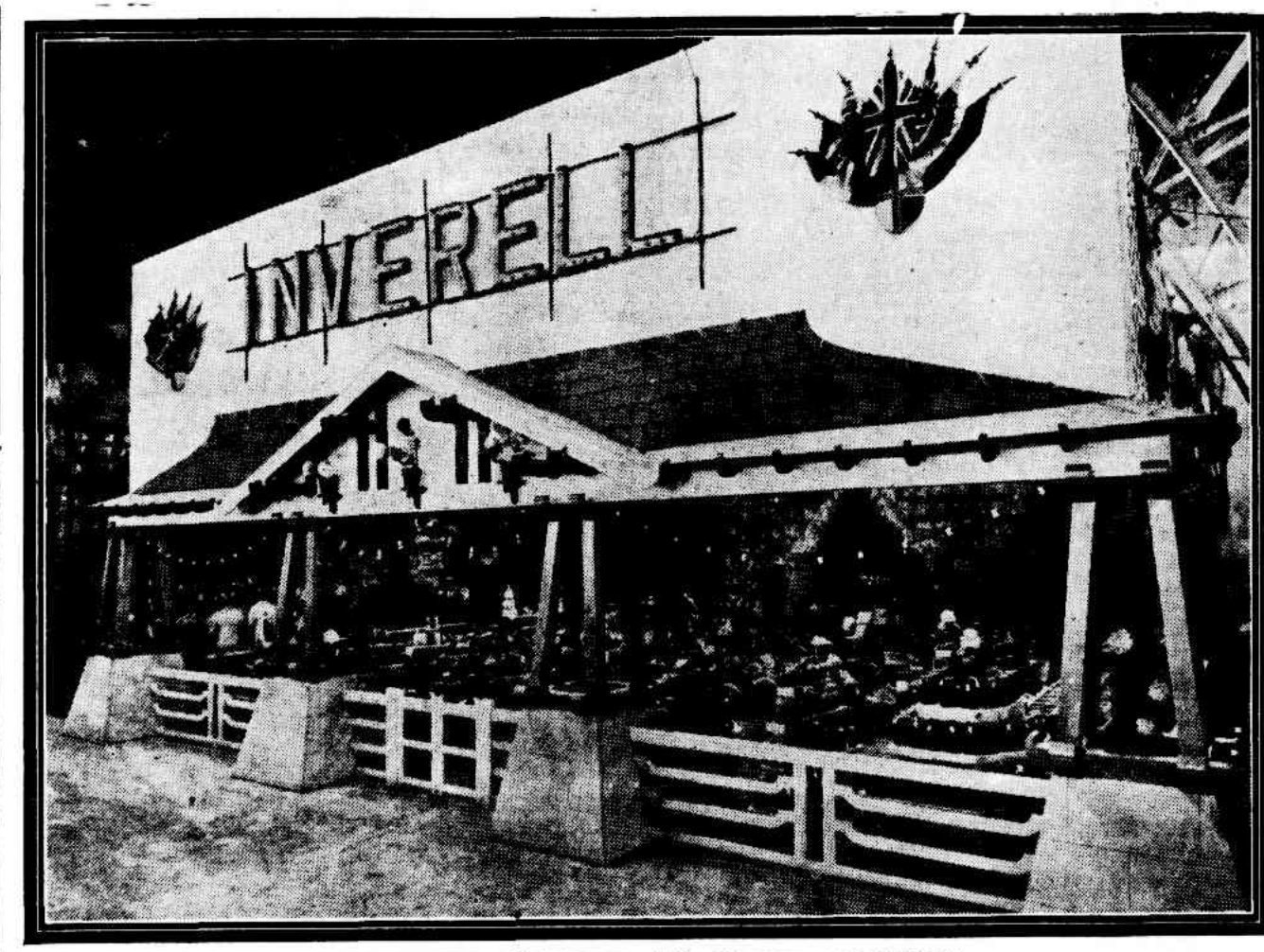
PRIME MINISTER AND THE WAR.

The official luncheon yesterday was a brilliant affair. The President of the R.A.S., Mr. Sam. Horden, presided over a very large gathering, which included the Governor (Sir Gerald Strickland), the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes), the Minister for the Navy (Mr. Cook), the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Graham), the President of the Senate (Senator Givens), M. Chayot, M. Watteau, Mr. Shumlin, and other Consuls of the Allied nations, as well as Mr. J. I. Brittain, Consul for the United States, Sir Matthew Harris, Sir Joseph Carruthers, Sir Allen Taylor, Mr. Justice Rich, Judge Scholes, Mr. James Fraser (Chief Railway Commissioner), Mr. James Ashton, M.L.C., Brigadier-General Lee (State Commandant), Brigadier-General Ramalho, Mr. H. V. Braden, Mr. Merritt (President) and members of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, Mr. McDougall (President), Mr. Bain (Secretary), and several members of the council of the local Agricultural Association of Queensland, together with the members of the council of the R.A.S., and many prominent representatives of city and country life.

The toast of "The King" having been honoured, the chairman proposed that of the Governor-General, Mr. Horden referred to the keen personal interest Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson took in the show, and mentioned that his Excellency had presented two trophies in connection with this year's show—one for the best stallion for remount purposes, and the other for the best design for a farm house. Mr. Horden, "that there was no reason why Australia should not be the winner of the trophy for the best design for a farm house, and that the Government were taking the matter of remounts" (Applause). "The chairman then proposed the toast of 'The Governor.' Sir Gerald Strickland, he said, had ably presided for upwards of four years over the destinies of the mother State of Australia. His Excellency's office had been crowded with events of unprecedented anxiety, and he had borne the burden of knowledge, experience, and hard common sense, all of which conspicuously distinguished his Excellency. There had been no field of activity or responsibility which his Excellency had not met with a dignified and competent to aid and support with an earnestness that had characterized all his work. We regret that the time is almost at hand. Mr. Horden added, "when his Excellency will leave us, but we can assure him that his name, his work, and his achievements for the advancement of this State and its people will be gratefully remembered, as also the good work of the Government carried on the shoulders of the Prime Minister for a considerable time prior to the formation of the National Government, he was not sure that there was very much difference between the toast that he was to propose originally and the toast he was now about to propose. (Applause). Mr. Hughes was the military and naval forces—applause—as well as almost every other department of administration for some months. (Applause). "I have to propose his health to-day without eulogizing in the smallest degree the subject of politics. It is not difficult for me to follow that course. Mr. Hughes and I have been personal friends for some years. He was a member of the Labour party and I was a member of the old extinct freetrade party." (A voice: "Not extinct, and laughter.")

Mr. Cook: A pretty lively pair. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ashton, continuing, said that in 1894 Sir George Reid was Premier of New South Wales, and he conducted the affairs of the country in a manner that had been equalled by few other men in the politics of New South Wales. (Applause). Associated with Sir George Reid was Mr. Joseph Cook—(Applause)—who was at present the conductor and first lieutenant of Mr. Hughes in the work of administering the affairs of the Australian Commonwealth. (Applause). Mr. Hughes and himself, together they set and qualified for the bar, a long and painful operation for most of them. (Laughter). He was not sure that that course of study did not stunt Mr. Hughes's growth, for he was no bigger now



THE WINNING EXHIBIT IN THE DISTRICT COMPETITION.

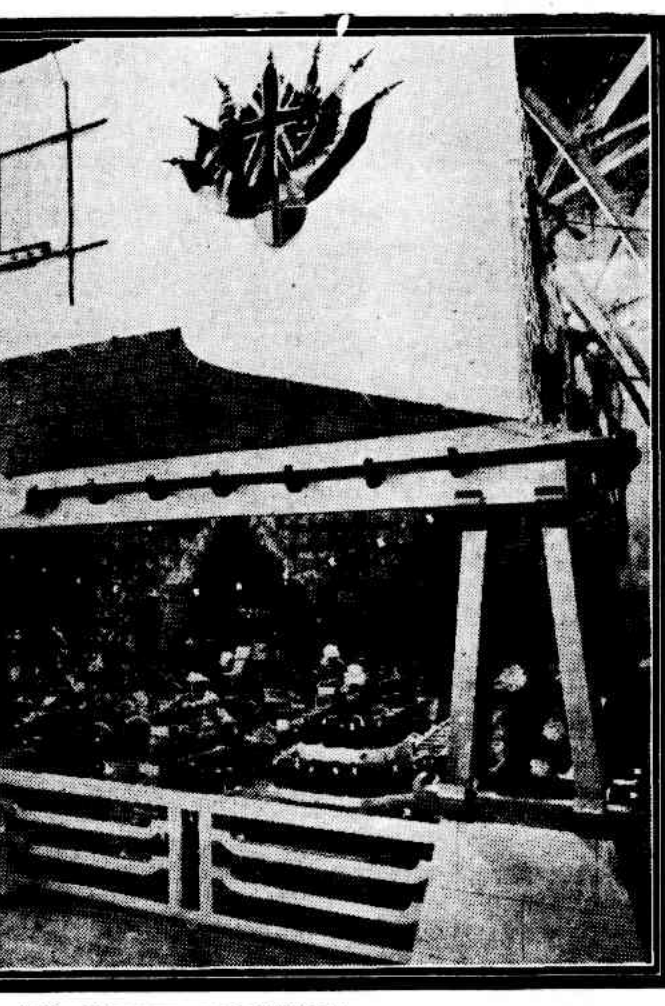
physically than he was when in the middle of the course. (Laughter). With the advent of the Federal Parliament their paths parted. Mr. Hughes sat in the Federal Parliament, and he (Mr. Ashton) entered the stagnant waters of the Legislative Council. (Laughter). Since that time Mr. Hughes had never looked back, and everybody in Australia was bound to admit that in the course of years Mr. Hughes had developed into one of the most notable and striking personalities in the British Empire. (Applause). He had captured the imagination of the people of Great Britain and the British Empire generally in a manner such as had not been equalled by any colonial statesman. (Applause). During a recent visit he (Mr. Ashton) had paid to the very jaws of death—this war has changed Australia, and has altered the outlook of the people. Nor is it a passing phase. It will leave its mark not only upon the future of the people of Australia, but also upon the future of the people of the world. (Applause). I read in the English newspapers before I read anything else. "That was in one of the outlying parts of the world, and not in the British Empire. (Applause). However much they might differ from Mr. Hughes and his politics—he himself did not differ very much—they were all agreed on one point—that in W. M. Hughes Australia possessed one of the notable personalities of the British Empire. (Applause). Mr. Hughes had lately in-day with Mr. Cook, with whom he (Mr. Ashton) had been closely associated, and for whom he had great respect. "I hope," he concluded, "that this union of forces will be so guided as to lead to the betterment of Australia's condition in every way, and its successful issue from the great crisis which it is upon at present. (Loud applause)."

PRIME MINISTER HONOURED.

Mr. James Ashton, M.L.C., who was originally to have proposed the "Naval and Military Forces of the Commonwealth," gave the toast of the Prime Minister. He said that, having regard to the enormous share of the work of government carried on the shoulders of the Prime Minister for a considerable time prior to the formation of the National Government, he was not sure that there was very much difference between the toast that he was to propose originally and the toast he was now about to propose. (Applause). Mr. Hughes was the military and naval forces—applause—as well as almost every other department of administration for some months. (Applause). "I have to propose his health to-day without eulogizing in the smallest degree the subject of politics. It is not difficult for me to follow that course. Mr. Hughes and I have been personal friends for some years. He was a member of the Labour party and I was a member of the old extinct freetrade party." (A voice: "Not extinct, and laughter.")

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Responding, his Excellency said he was deeply touched at the kindly references to his wife, and the manner in which his own health had been honoured. He went on to say that, in the same manner as the war was going to make the British nation a new nation and give it new life, so it seemed to him that it was going to give to the agricultural society of Australia a new life and added opportunities for usefulness. (Applause). On already, for instance, a closer co-operation between the manufacturing side of our activities and the work of the primary producer. The exhibits in the Agricultural Hall—exhibits beyond comparison—showed that the primary producer had got into touch with the manufacturer, and was working hand in hand with him. (Applause). "The first call," Sir Gerald went on, and to the loud applause, "is to help us win the war. The primary producer is doing that. The



Minister continued, "ask you to put from your minds all your difficulties and triumphs and to confront the present situation. For it is certain that this situation so intimately concerns your welfare that your very lives, your future—material, spiritual, and moral—are so intertwined with it that it by it and through it and with it you stand or fall. (Applause). This war, about which every citizen of the Empire is so concerned, in which hundreds of thousands of our kinsmen have lost their lives, and for which a hundred thousand Australians daily venture into the jaws of death—this war has changed Australia, and has altered the outlook of the people. Nor is it a passing phase. It will leave its mark not only upon the future of the people of Australia, but also upon the future of the people of the world. (Applause). I read in the English newspapers before I read anything else. "That was in one of the outlying parts of the world, and not in the British Empire. (Applause). However much they might differ from Mr. Hughes and his politics—he himself did not differ very much—they were all agreed on one point—that in W. M. Hughes Australia possessed one of the notable personalities of the British Empire. (Applause). Mr. Hughes had lately in-day with Mr. Cook, with whom he (Mr. Ashton) had been closely associated, and for whom he had great respect. "I hope," he concluded, "that this union of forces will be so guided as to lead to the betterment of Australia's condition in every way, and its successful issue from the great crisis which it is upon at present. (Loud applause)."

A CHANGED AUSTRALIA.

There was prolonged cheering when Mr. Hughes rose to respond. It was fully a minute before he could commence his speech. He said that, fortunately or unfortunately, he was only too well known in Australia. (Laughter). His virtues and faults were sung throughout the great island continent daily, or at all events nightly, so that nothing that could be said of him, good or bad, had been left unsaid. (Laughter). He was very glad that Mr. Ashton had done him the honour of proposing his health, and he was glad they had received the toast in such good spirit, so kindly and enthusiastically. (Applause). For the last 20 months he had lived through strenuous times—(Applause)—and had been in some rough waters. (Applause). They had met on that glorious day to celebrate the triumph of agriculture, and he felt, in being amongst them once more, that he was again a man on the land. (Applause). Some years ago, in a moment of inexcusable enthusiasm, he had been imbued with a burning desire to become a dairy farmer. (Laughter). When the men on the land came before him with their tribulations and difficulties they were not talking into an unsympathetic ear, because he knew them only too well. (Laughter).

THE WHOLE OUTLOOK CHANGED.

"Then let me for a moment," the Prime Minister continued, "ask you to put from your minds all your difficulties and triumphs and to confront the present situation. For it is certain that this situation so intimately concerns your welfare that your very lives, your future—material, spiritual, and moral—are so intertwined with it that it by it and through it and with it you stand or fall. (Applause). This war, about which every citizen of the Empire is so concerned, in which hundreds of thousands of our kinsmen have lost their lives, and for which a hundred thousand Australians daily venture into the jaws of death—this war has changed Australia, and has altered the outlook of the people. Nor is it a passing phase. It will leave its mark not only upon the future of the people of Australia, but also upon the future of the people of the world. (Applause). I read in the English newspapers before I read anything else. "That was in one of the outlying parts of the world, and not in the British Empire. (Applause). However much they might differ from Mr. Hughes and his politics—he himself did not differ very much—they were all agreed on one point—that in W. M. Hughes Australia possessed one of the notable personalities of the British Empire. (Applause). Mr. Hughes had lately in-day with Mr. Cook, with whom he (Mr. Ashton) had been closely associated, and for whom he had great respect. "I hope," he concluded, "that this union of forces will be so guided as to lead to the betterment of Australia's condition in every way, and its successful issue from the great crisis which it is upon at present. (Loud applause)."

GREATNESS THROUGH SUFFERING.

"We are happily far removed from the immediate effects of this war," Mr. Hughes continued. "We do not hear the groans of the shells, we do not face that hell of fire; we have not to mourn the outrage of our women or the murder of our children and our men. But some of us have to mourn the loss of husbands, of our sons, our brothers, and our friends; while others wait each day for the telegram that we fear will come telling us that we, too, have lost a dear one. The war has stamped itself already upon the people of Australia, and when they emerge from this misadventure, this fog, which now covers them about, and are able to see this war and all it means in proper perspective, the country will be the better. Suffering will have tempered us into harder and keener steel. (Applause). It was not for nothing that Providence ordained we should pass through this test, and if when we come through it, we are not better men and women, then certainly we are doomed to destruction. (Hear, hear). Adversity will quicken our life; those better forces that are within us; and we shall emerge from the trial chastened but triumphant. (Applause)."

AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

"The war has reached a new stage. To-day we are coming into the arena a nation which

has hitherto remained aloof. (Great applause.) America has now definitely decided it is to stand with us against the bloodstained banner of Germany. (Cheer.) And by her entry into the task of defending this rich and fair heritage, the death-knell of Prussian military despotism will be rung—applause—but she has also taken away the last shred of the hypocritical disguise behind which Germany has sought to hide her real aims and her real intentions. (Applause). This great republic, where 12,000,000 German citizens, or men of German descent, have found a refuge for the actions of Germany, has stood with a keenness that surrounded the rest of the world, the last champion of Germany among civilized nations has stepped down from the high throne of his bloody atmosphere, and has become an active opponent. (Prolonged applause)."

THE PRODUCER'S PART.

"As the Excellency has said, we must win the war. (Applause). Through that we must go. We must each one of us do everything that is necessary to save our country. We are right to be proud and to rejoice in the fact that we have been represented by men of great calibre, men who have gone to fight our battles. These men, untrained in the art of war, and unaccustomed to the bloodstained banner, have shown themselves fit to stand with the men of any age. The Australian soldiers have earned undying fame by their valor, their sacrifice, and their heroism. (Applause). And now let me turn to the man on the land. Our young men and women have duties to perform that are no less important, although less directly connected with the war. We have already provided much for the Empire, and we must continue to do so. It is a pride that belongs to the credit of Australia, a credit to itself but a gratifying tribute to the magnificent resources of New South Wales. This is something to be proud of. The wheat and the wool that we produce have found a market outside Australia that it has not been for the wheat for the war. (Applause). The wool of the Empire's sheep. (Great applause). The farmers of Australia do well to pride themselves on what they have done. Their efforts would have been as vain as the efforts of the men who have been in the fight, and just as the men upon the battlefields and those who stand by the side of the men who are fighting, so must we make sacrifices. (Applause)."

"BE NOT SATISFIED."

"Those things which we have been so much proud of in the past are inadequate in the light of the present. We must not be satisfied with the times of war. We must not be satisfied to produce only as much as we can bear the burden of the war. We must be satisfied with what we have achieved. Just as the men who have been in the fight, and just as the men upon the battlefields and those who stand by the side of the men who are fighting, so must we make sacrifices. (Applause)."

SOCIETY CONGRATULATED.

Mr. W. C. Graham (Minister for Agriculture) proposed the "Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales." He said it was in a different position to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook, having just come back from the front. (Applause). Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook were just going out. (Great laughter). The collection that the society had succeeded in bringing together, he went on, was not only a credit to itself but a gratifying tribute to the magnificent resources of New South Wales. (Applause). An interesting comparison was afforded by the revenues derived from the wool for the years 1914 and 1915 respectively. The wool for 1914 was £2,200,000, and for 1915 it was £2,400,000. The wool for 1916 was £2,600,000, and for 1917 it was £2,800,000. The wool for 1918 was £3,000,000, and for 1919 it was £3,200,000. The wool for 1920 was £3,400,000, and for 1921 it was £3,600,000. The wool for 1922 was £3,800,000, and for 1923 it was £4,000,000. The wool for 1924 was £4,200,000, and for 1925 it was £4,400,000. The wool for 1926 was £4,600,000, and for 1927 it was £4,800,000. The wool for 1928 was £5,000,000, and for 1929 it was £5,200,000. The wool for 1930 was £5,400,000, and for 1931 it was £5,600,000. The wool for 1932 was £5,800,000, and for 1933 it was £6,000,000. The wool for 1934 was £6,200,000, and for 1935 it was £6,400,000. The wool for 1936 was £6,600,000, and for 1937 it was £6,800,000. The wool for 1938 was £7,000,000, and for 1939 it was £7,200,000. The wool for 1940 was £7,400,000, and for 1941 it was £7,600,000. The wool for 1942 was £7,800,000, and for 1943 it was £8,000,000. The wool for 1944 was £8,200,000, and for 1945 it was £8,400,000. The wool for 1946 was £8,600,000, and for 1947 it was £8,800,000. The wool for 1948 was £9,000,000, and for 1949 it was £9,200,000. The wool for 1950 was £9,400,000, and for 1951 it was £9,600,000. The wool for 1952 was £9,800,000, and for 1953 it was £10,000,000. The wool for 1954 was £10,200,000, and for 1955 it was £10,400,000. The wool for 1956 was £10,600,000, and for 1957 it was £10,800,000. The wool for 1958 was £11,000,000, and for 1959 it was £11,200,000. The wool for 1960 was £11,400,000, and for 1961 it was £11,600,000. The wool for 1962 was £11,800,000, and for 1963 it was £12,000,000. The wool for 1964 was £12,200,000, and for 1965 it was £12,400,000. The wool for 1966 was £12,600,000, and for 1967 it was £12,800,000. The wool for 1968 was £13,000,000, and for 1969 it was £13,200,000. The wool for 1970 was £13,400,000, and for 1971 it was £13,600,000. The wool for 1972 was £13,800,000, and for 1973 it was £14,000,000. The wool for 1974 was £14,200,000, and for 1975 it was £14,400,000. The wool for 1976 was £14,600,000, and for 1977 it was £14,800,000. The wool for 1978 was £15,000,000, and for 1979 it was £15,200,000. The wool for 1980 was £15,400,000, and for 1981 it was £15,600,000. The wool for 1982 was £15,800,000, and for 1983 it was £16,000,000. The wool for 1984 was £16,200,000, and for 1985 it was £16,400,000. The wool for 1986 was £16,600,000, and for 1987 it was £16,800,000. The wool for 1988 was £17,000,000, and for 1989 it was £17,200,000. The wool for 1990 was £17,400,000, and for 1991 it was £17,600,000. The wool for 1992 was £17,800,000, and for 1993 it was £18,000,000. The wool for 1994 was £18,200,000, and for 1995 it was £18,400,000. The wool for 1996 was £18,600,000, and for 1997 it was £18,800,000. The wool for 1998 was £19,000,000, and for 1999 it was £19,200,000. The wool for 2000 was £19,400,000, and for 2001 it was £19,600,000. The wool for 2002 was £19,800,000, and for 2003 it was £20,000,000. The wool for 2004 was £20,200,000, and for 2005 it was £20,400,000. The wool for 2006 was £20,600,000, and for 2007 it was £20,800,000. The wool for 2008 was £21,000,000, and for 2009 it was £21,200,000. The wool for 2010 was £21,400,000, and for 2011 it was £21,600,000. The wool for 2012 was £21,800,000, and for 2013 it was £22,000,000. The wool for 2014 was £22,200,000, and for 2015 it was £22,400,000. The wool for 2016 was £22,600,000, and for 2017 it was £22,800,000. The wool for 2018 was £23,000,000, and for 2019 it was £23,200,000. The wool for 2020 was £23,400,000, and for 2021 it was £23,600,000. The wool for 2022 was £23,800,000, and for 2023 it was £24,000,000. The wool for 2024 was £24,200,000, and for 2025 it was £24,400,000. The wool for 2026 was £24,600,000, and for 2027 it was £24,800,000. The wool for 2028 was £25,000,000, and for 2029 it was £25,200,000. The wool for 2030 was £25,400,000, and for 2031 it was £25,600,000. The wool for 2032 was £25,800,000, and for 2033 it was £26,000,000. The wool for 2034 was £26,200,000, and for 2035 it was £26,400,000. The wool for 2036 was £26,600,000, and for 2037 it was £26,800,000. The wool for 2038 was £27,000,000, and for 2039 it was £27,200,000. The wool for 2040 was £27,400,000, and for 2041 it was £27,600,000. The wool for 2042 was £27,800,000, and for 2043 it was £28,000,000. The wool for 2044 was £28,200,000, and for 2045 it was £28,400,000. The wool for 2046 was £28,600,000, and for 2047 it was £28,800,000. The wool for 2048 was £29,000,000, and for 2049 it was £29,200,000. The wool for 2050 was £29,400,000, and for 2051 it was £29,600,000. The wool for 2052 was £29,800,000, and for 2053 it was £30,000,000. The wool for 2054 was £30,200,000, and for 2055 it was £30,400,000. The wool for 2056 was £30,600,000, and for 2057 it was £30,800,000. The wool for 2058 was £31,000,000, and for 2059 it was £31,200,000. The wool for 2060 was £31,400,000, and for 2061 it was £31,600,000. The wool for 2062 was £31,800,000, and for 2063 it was £32,000,000. The wool for 2064 was £32,200,000, and for 2065 it was £32,400,000. The wool for 2066 was £32,600,000, and for 2067 it was £32,800,000. The wool for 2068 was £33,000,000, and for 2069 it was £33,200,000. The wool for 2070 was £33,400,000, and for 2071 it was £33,600,000. The wool for 2072 was £33,800,000, and for 2073 it was £34,000,000. The wool for 2074 was £34,200,000, and for 2075 it was £34,400,000. The wool for 2076 was £34,600,000, and for 2077 it was £34,800,000. The wool for 2078 was £35,000,000, and for 2079 it was £35,200,000. The wool for 2080 was £35,400,000, and for 2081 it was £35,600,000. The wool for 2082 was £35,800,000, and for 2083 it was £36,000,000. The wool for 2084 was £36,200,000, and for 2085 it was £36,400,000. The wool for 2086 was £36,600,000, and for 2087 it was £36,800,000. The wool for 2088 was £37,000,000, and for 2089 it was £37,200,000. The wool for 2090 was £37,400,000, and for 2091 it was £37,600,000. The wool for 2092 was £37,800,000, and for 2093 it was £38,000,000. The wool for 2094 was £38,200,000, and for 2095 it was £38,400,000. The wool for 2096 was £38,600,000, and for 2097 it was £38,800,000. The wool for 2098 was £39,000,000, and for 2099 it was £39,200,000. The wool for 2100 was £39,400,000, and for 2101 it was £39,600,000. The wool for 2102 was £39,800,000, and for 2103 it was £40,000,000. The wool for 2104 was £40,200,000, and for 2105 it was £40,400,000. The wool for 2106 was £40,600,000, and for 2107 it was £40,800,000. The wool for 2108 was £41,000,000, and for 2109 it was £41,200,000. The wool for 2110 was £41,400,000, and for 2111 it was £41,600,000. The wool for 2112 was £41,800,000, and for 2113 it was £42,000,000. The wool for 2114 was £42,200,000, and for 2115 it was £42,400,000. The wool for 2116 was £42,600,000, and for 2117 it was £42,800,000. The wool for 2118 was £43,000,000, and for 2119 it was £43,200,000. The wool for 2120 was £43,400,000, and for 2121 it was £43,600,000. The wool for 2122 was £43,800,000, and for 2123 it was £44,000,000. The wool for 2124 was £44,200,000, and for 2125 it was £44,400,000. The wool for 2126 was £44,600,000, and for 2127 it was £44,800,000. The wool for 2128 was £45,000,000, and for 2129 it was £45,200,000. The wool for 2130 was £45,400,000, and for 2131 it was £45,60

ner is of handsome brown oak, with a design of the Jacobean period. Other furnishing schemes with wall decorations in proportion are included in this firm's plan.

Minerva, cock: J. Friend, 1; Bonaventure, Poultry
Turner, 3; Black cock: B. Down, 1; C. W. Carr,
J. A. W. Gibson, 3; W. R. Turner, v.h.c.; W. E. T.
ner, c. Hen: C. W. Carr, 1; W. R. Turner, 2;
W. Carr, 3; W. F. Turner, v.h.c.; W. R. Turner.

[illegible]

R. G. H. Walmesley, h. n. Mediterranean, and
varieties, cock or cockerel: Gashin Bros. (Black
King, Carneau, Mondains, or Runt cock: Can-

[illegible]

DAIRY PRODUCE.

[illegible]

In Single Harrows.—Dr. A. M. Oram's Prince, 1.
R. Quilty's Warwick, 2. F. J. Hoxfin's Bess, 3.

[illegible]

avenlock, v.h.e.; J. H. Roe, h.e. Rosecomb, In harness, not exceeding 12 hands.—J. R. Ed-
dety, cock or hen; J. Maule, 1 and ch.; Jack l'na, 1; Mrs. R. Gilmore's Laura, 2, F. Beardon's 1
2 and 3; Miss L. Thomas, v.h.e. and h.e.

TABLE POTTERY.
 1. *See previous table.*
 2. *See previous table.*
 3. *See previous table.*
 4. *See previous table.*
 5. *See previous table.*
 6. *See previous table.*
 7. *See previous table.*
 8. *See previous table.*
 9. *See previous table.*
 10. *See previous table.*
 11. *See previous table.*
 12. *See previous table.*
 13. *See previous table.*
 14. *See previous table.*
 15. *See previous table.*
 16. *See previous table.*
 17. *See previous table.*
 18. *See previous table.*
 19. *See previous table.*
 20. *See previous table.*
 21. *See previous table.*
 22. *See previous table.*
 23. *See previous table.*
 24. *See previous table.*
 25. *See previous table.*
 26. *See previous table.*
 27. *See previous table.*
 28. *See previous table.*
 29. *See previous table.*
 30. *See previous table.*
 31. *See previous table.*
 32. *See previous table.*
 33. *See previous table.*
 34. *See previous table.*
 35. *See previous table.*
 36. *See previous table.*
 37. *See previous table.*
 38. *See previous table.*
 39. *See previous table.*
 40. *See previous table.*
 41. *See previous table.*
 42. *See previous table.*
 43. *See previous table.*
 44. *See previous table.*
 45. *See previous table.*
 46. *See previous table.*
 47. *See previous table.*
 48. *See previous table.*
 49. *See previous table.*
 50. *See previous table.*
 51. *See previous table.*
 52. *See previous table.*
 53. *See previous table.*
 54. *See previous table.*
 55. *See previous table.*
 56. *See previous table.*
 57. *See previous table.*
 58. *See previous table.*
 59. *See previous table.*
 60. *See previous table.*
 61. *See previous table.*
 62. *See previous table.*
 63. *See previous table.*
 64. *See previous table.*
 65. *See previous table.*
 66. *See previous table.*
 67. *See previous table.*
 68. *See previous table.*
 69. *See previous table.*
 70. *See previous table.*
 71. *See previous table.*
 72. *See previous table.*
 73. *See previous table.*
 74. *See previous table.*
 75. *See previous table.*
 76. *See previous table.*
 77. *See previous table.*
 78. *See previous table.*
 79. *See previous table.*
 80. *See previous table.*
 81. *See previous table.*
 82. *See previous table.*
 83. *See previous table.*
 84. *See previous table.*
 85. *See previous table.*
 86. *See previous table.*
 87. *See previous table.*
 88. *See previous table.*
 89. *See previous table.*
 90. *See previous table.*
 91. *See previous table.*
 92. *See previous table.*
 93. *See previous table.*
 94. *See previous table.*
 95. *See previous table.*
 96. *See previous table.*
 97. *See previous table.*
 98. *See previous table.*
 99. *See previous table.*
 100. *See previous table.*

C. M. A. Miller, thrower; I. P. W. Kelloway, driver; J. J. D. J. Makin, (owner), A. Elmwood, barrel; W. H. Lightfoot, I. H. H. Fryer, C.

BEKESPEKERS' CONFERENCE

A conference of producers of honey held at the office of the Coastal Farm, 1000 E. 12th St., Portland, Ore., Sept. 10, 1934, for the purpose of considering a proposal to cooperative action in the marketing of honey in the Pacific Northwest. The Rio Grande (River) presided, and there were representatives from all parts of the State. At the outset, there were 200 beekeepers in New South Wales, and that was no comprehensive organization. The C.P.S. gave a detailed explanation of manner in which co-operation could be effected. The speaker said that the cooperative marketing of produce, he said, practically been born upon the lips of the people, and that it was legitimate

requirements of the producers. The aim of the co-operative movement

[illegible]

H. Smith (Redfern), Tumblers; W. H. Smith (Tersham), all other varieties.

[illegible]

INCREASED ATTENDANCE

The attendance and gate returns at the 19th yesterday compared more than favourably with the 18th, the corresponding day last year, without taking into account the gathering of people on the grounds at the time of the 19th anniversary of the attendance at night will not be made available until to-day. It is safe to assume, however, that the state of the ground is so firm, that they will be such as to allow the people the belief that the attendance at night will be a record. The attendance yesterday totalled 35,000 people, the takings £700, as compared with 16,000 people, and £575, on the same day last year.

<http://pla.gov.au/pla-news-page12>

THE WEST SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK FIGHTING IN THE SNOW AMERICA WAR ISSUE BEFORE CONGRESS

LONDON, April 4.
Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on Tuesday evening, stated: During the course of yesterday's attack south-east of Arras we carried the village of Hennin-sur-Cojeul. Our artillery broke up a second counter-attack.

Further south we captured Maiseney from the east of St. Quentin, and occupied Ronoy Wood.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

A French communiqué, issued on Tuesday afternoon, stated: There has been intermittent fighting in the Somme to the Aisne, also patrol encounters north and south of the Aisne.

We captured six machine-guns in the region of Vaux-la-Vieille yesterday. The artillery struggle continues fairly violently in the Butte du Mesnil and Maison de Champagne region.

Our fire repulsed a German attempt on a trench sector at Seppois la Haut (Aisne).

A French communiqué, issued at mid-night on Tuesday, stated:—East and west of the Somme and directly south of St. Quentin, after a violent artillery preparation, we attacked the enemy position south of the line between Epiene de Dallon and Epiene de Bailleul to the Oise.

We attained our objective, in spite of a desperate resistance, and carried, on a front of eight miles, a series of strong points solidly organised and held by large forces.

We captured Epiene de Dallon and the villages of Dallon, Giffecourt, and Ervy, and several heights south of Neuvilly. South of the Aisne we continued our progress in the region of Lauffaux (north-west of Soissons), of which we held the south and north-western outskirts.

We also carried Vauxenry, and gained a footing west and north of that village. Our batteries caught a German column marching towards Lauffaux.

The enemy violently bombarded Epiene, into which he threw over 2000 shells, and killed several civilians.

GERMAN REPORT.

(Official—per Wireless Press.)

A German official message claims that German troops captured 300 prisoners near Neuilly south-east of Croisilles, but on coming under English machine-gun fire they were repulsed.

FIGHTING IN BLIZZARD.

A Press message from British headquarters in France on Tuesday reported that there had been a blizzard all night, and snow lay on the ground. We captured Maiseney, five miles north-west of St. Quentin, and cleared out the Germans from Hennin-sur-Cojeul, five miles south-east of Arras.

The mobility of the field artillery continues to be extraordinary, even over snow-covered ground.

The "Daily Herald" says that the powerful established German line is crumbling under the Allies' blows. The British advances prove that the St. Quentin position is very nearly forced, and the Cambrai line is tottering.

PRIDE FOR INFANTRY.

Correspondents on the British front declare that the British and Australian infantry are entitled to look back with pride to Monday's victories. The German troops employed on the ten-mile front captured were more than three divisions, including a division of the Guards, with ample reinforcements. The fighting at Doulnoy was especially desperate.

REVOLT IN SERBIA.

PROVOKED BY BULGARS.

ROME, April 3.

It is officially stated that the brutalities committed by the Bulgarians have provoked an extensive revolt in Serbia.

The insurgents are marching southward, armed with rifles and machine-guns.

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

A Bern telegraph says that owing to disclosures during the trial of a Vienna bank director, Kraus, for fraud, in connection with war contracts, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for war, and the Austrian Minister for Justice have resigned. The evidence compromised both.

It is expected that the Austrian Minister for Finance, who has also been compromised, will resign.

A Copenhagen message states that the Minister for Finance has resigned.

FISHING BOAT SINKS SUBMARINE.

"The Journal" publishes a stirring story of a French fishing boat sinking a 400-ton submarine.

The commander of the latter appeared on the bridge and shouted: "I am going to sink you." He added, ironically: "You can't say I torpedoed you without warning."

In order to gain time the crew's captain parleyed, while the crew of six quietly loaded their solitary gun.

"Get into your boat," roared the German. As he spoke a shell struck the submarine in the stern, and the submarine drew back. The fight lasted 20 minutes, when the submarine sank. As the attack was sinking the crew jumped into a boat, and as she went down a trawler rescued the whole crew.

AMERICA STIRRED. PATRIOTIC OUTBURSTS. VOTE BY CONGRESS AWAITED.

NEW YORK, April 3.

The formal resolutions which are to give effect to the recommendations of President Wilson's address, and which, if adopted, will constitute a declaration of war against Germany, will come before the Senate and the House of Representatives to-morrow.

It is confidently expected that Congress will adopt the resolutions by a big majority.

The pacifists blocked action being taken on the war resolutions in the Senate until to-morrow. Senator La Follette took advantage of a technicality in procedure, and prevented the immediate consideration of the resolutions.

The Senate Committee in charge of the war resolution intends to hold a continuous session until the resolution is voted. This is intended to prevent filibustering (stonewalling).

It is reported from Washington that objection is likely to be voiced to any extensive credit being extended to the Allies. Congress, however, is strongly supporting the President, who is likely to sway it anyhow he wishes.

The United States Press is adorned with patriotic emblems. Type four inches high is displayed, begging Americans not to preserve their national honour.

The Government is planning to take over immediately the radio stations throughout the country.

CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

The United States Navy Department proposes immediate co-operation with the Admiralties of Britain and France whenever the resolution declaring war passes Congress.

The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, has conferred with the State Department in regard to the first steps to be taken in co-operation.

President Wilson's speech is interpreted to mean that America will not consent to participate in negotiations for peace until the German Government is made truly democratic.

It is semi-officially intimated that Germany's best preparation for peace would be to grant manhood suffrage, equal representation in the Reichstag, and a Ministry responsible to the people.

New York and other cities are bedegged, especially the foreign districts, which are anxious to show their patriotism.

British and French securities on the Wall-street market advanced two points in price.

Mr. Roosevelt, who made a formal call upon President Wilson, previously expressed his support to the United States ought to dispatch troops to the front immediately.

A defensive war would afford no help to their cause. A vigorous offensive, in order to make America's voice count for civilisation and justice, was required.

Mr. Roosevelt says he hopes to raise a division for service, and guarantees that his division would be the finest at the front.

President Wilson's omission to make any recommendation regarding a declaration of war against Austria is interpreted as suggesting that it will serve the purpose of giving the young Austrian Emperor an opportunity of showing himself a soldier.

The German-American newspapers are pleading their support to the United States. The New York "Staats Zeitung" says:—"We are to be one of the allies in fact as well as name. President Wilson need have no concern regarding the loyalty of Americans of German ancestry."

The Chicago "Staats Zeitung" says it is every citizen's duty to support the war until an honourable peace can be concluded.

The New York "German Herald" is of opinion that the German people might remove kings and princes and adopt a more democratic form of government if assured of American support. The "Herald" asserts that many Germans already favour a republican form of government.

WHAT GERMANY PROPOSES.

Messages from Berlin received in Amsterdam state that the German Government contemplates sending to all neutrals its protests against America's declaration of war. Germany will denounce President Wilson's anti-German policy as a peril to the neutrality of the South and Central American republics.

BRITAIN DELIGHTED.

JUSTICE FOR THE ALLIES.

LONDON, April 4.

Intense enthusiasm prevails as a result of President Wilson's remarkable speech. No official deliverance during the war caused such a sensation in the newspapers, streets, clubs, and House of Commons.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith will take the first opportunity to acknowledge the address of the United States to the Allies' cause. They will possibly act together.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law (leader of the House) said that the British Ambassador in Washington had cabled that President Wilson's speech had been well received by Congress, and it was expected that the authority he asked for will be given.

The tone of the newspaper comment on Dr. Wilson's speech is worthy of the speech itself. Though it is welcomed as offering a prospect of an earlier peace, there is even more profound gratification that America has officially and unreservedly recognised the justice of the Allies' quarrel. There have been so many disappointments and perplexities on this score that Dr. Wilson's lofty denunciation of German policies has now fallen with cumulative effect.

The "Daily Chronicle" underlines this as a "precious moral endorsement."

The newspapers welcome the allusions to Russia's liberation, side by side with Germany's continued enslavement. The speech is universally greeted as epoch-making. Dr. Wilson is hailed as a worthy successor to Washington and Lincoln.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Russia's revolution and Dr. Wilson's intervention mark the birth of a new world.

Mr. Massey (New Zealand Premier) says that President Wilson's speech will live in history. Dr. Wilson puts his finger on the pulse of the civilised world when he says the wrong which we array ourselves against are not common wrongs—they cut

to the very root of human life. America's assistance will help greatly to shorten the war.

Sir Joseph Ward says the speech is an emphatic declaration against Germany's brutal methods. Such a combination of peace-loving nations must show the Germans we have right and justice on our side in fighting for the preservation of the world's civilisation.

AMERICAN INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Speaking to a "Daily News" reporter in London in February on what America could do to help the Allies, Mr. E. Marshall, a well-known American publicist, said that there was one point which he spoke of with a good deal of hesitation. Little was generally known of the fact that already American inventive genius had been organised and mobilised for purposes of defence and offence. The United States Naval Consulting Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Edison, lay perhaps at the heart of the matter.

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

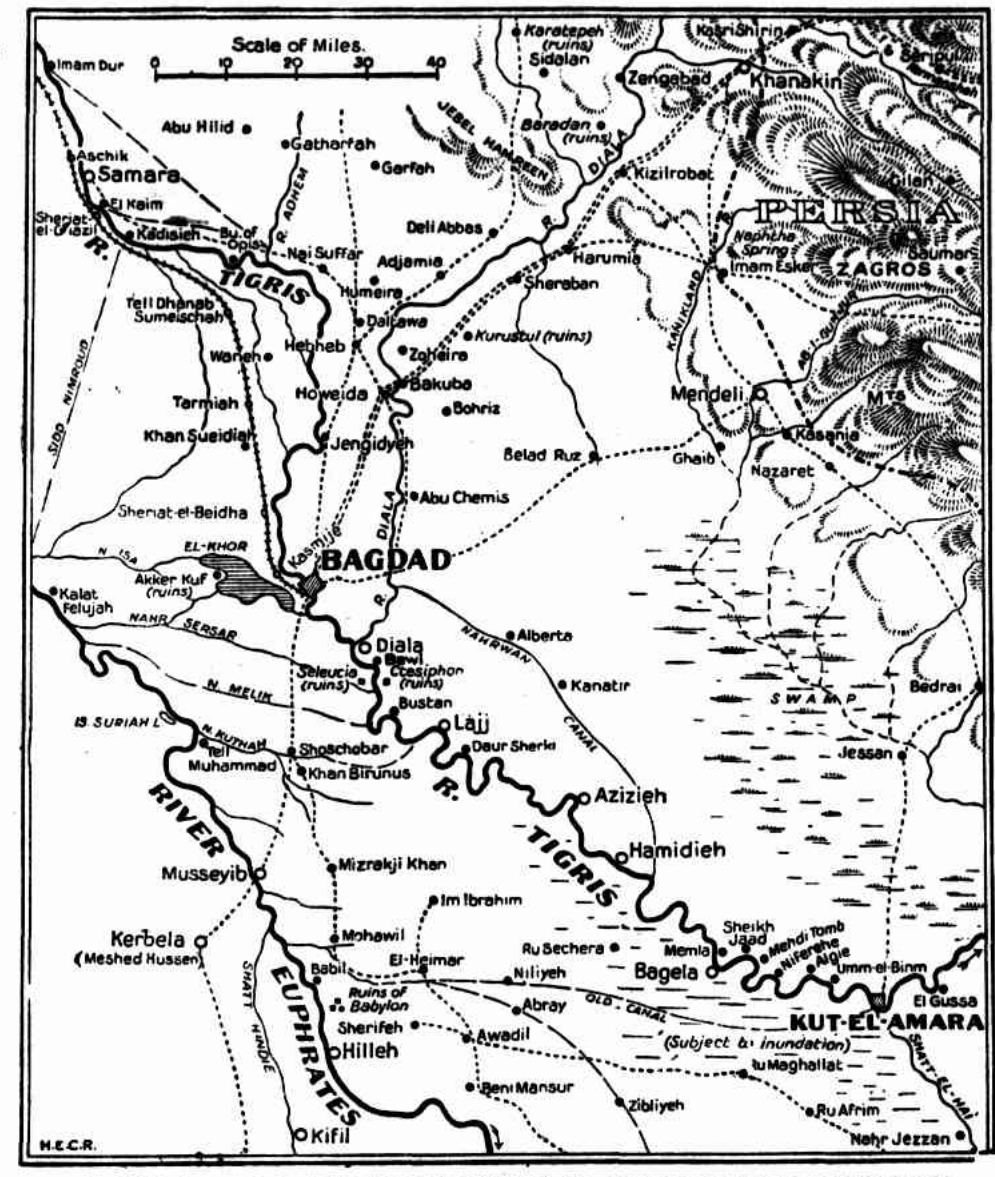
Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

Only a few months ago Mr. Edison told me, "said the speaker, "there was no good reason why a vessel on the high seas should not be warned mechanically and automatically of the approach of a submarine. The United States Navy Department would greatly increase the submarine menace."

BEYOND BAGDAD.



The British have advanced at several points beyond Bagdad. The forces advancing along the road leading north-eastward from the city occupied Shahrban (Shahrban) and Del Abbas, and pressing forward, severely punished the Turks near Hamran before the village of Kut-el-Amara, where the British have occupied Kut-el-Amara, the enemy having retreated from this village towards the town of Hit, 40 miles further up the Euphrates.

The strike of engineers at Barrow, which was seriously interfering with munitions production, has ended, the voting being 1623 for the resumption of work and 1250 against. The employers have agreed to meet the workmen when work is resumed.

WAR NOTES.

SOUTHWARD OF ST. QUENTIN.

The operations around the town of St. Quentin, in the direction of the town, have been the subject of much discussion. The operations around the town of St. Quentin, in the direction of the town, have been the subject of much discussion.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(Official—per Wireless Press.)

A Russian official message says:—We threw back at the bayonet point enemy attacks which had penetrated our trenches in the regions southward of Iliuz (Riga region), and south-east of Vladimir Volynsk (Volhynia).

UNITED STATES AND NEW TONNAGE.

There is no doubt co-operation with the Allies. The United States has decided upon the world's tonnage, and the United States has decided upon the world's tonnage.

ITALIANS BREAK INTO CONSULATE.

A Bern telegraph states that two Italian, with a view to expiating their failure to secure repatriation and join the Italian army when summoned, carried out a daring burglary at the Austro-Hungarian consulate at Zurich, in Switzerland. They carried off hundreds of secret official documents to Italy. The consulate for a long time has been the centre from which the activities of spies infesting Switzerland have been directed.

Sir,—It seems a remarkable thing that more prominence has not been given both to the cause and to the platform in the

pirations of Germany. "Every German who is acquainted with the far-reaching ambitions of his countrymen that the conquest and possession of the world is the only way to the objects kept before the eyes of every German," said Dr. Baumbach, a Bavarian, "is a traitor that war who was universally esteemed in his country as a man of honor and integrity. He has never said his profession thirty-five years ago, he has never said of warning us that some day we would be at war with Germany. He has said season of this country. I well remember the doctor once saying that on the march we must not be afraid of the enemy, but we must be very much especially discussed round every subject, the capture of Australia, where the British are now engaged in a struggle. Even prior to that date the late Kaiser must have known that the day would come when Germany was in the mouth of everyone."

[illegible]

It is impossible to believe that the greater military Power in the world, a Power which has successfully held off all the other great Powers, will not be able to hold off the Chinese for years, would rest contentedly and see her gradually waste through the growth of another generation of millions, and would not be able to make a supreme effort to place her on an equality with her rival.

China, which has lost twenty million of her population through immigration to foreign countries through having no place to receive and maintain them, cannot afford to let her population grow so fast that she would make no attempt to acquire more, and this partially developed, scarcely civilized, and almost uneducated population offers her a last chance.

needs of a military nation in a far more serious way than the Government of Great Britain and the Governments of both Commonwealth and States know and would follow the wisest course for themselves and the Empire, yet they suffer themselves to be harassed and hampered by the leaders of what was until lately the controlling party in politics, but is no longer so. Many of those leaders are openly anti-British, and during the competition for the Empire Association they have been in the front ranks of those now in gaol paying the penalty of their crimes. Why those traitors and pro-Germans were

1119 12a 3d
and of that
by the
last six

Bless the citizens of the Commonwealth
wake up to their real danger. It is possible that
they may find, before the present generation
has passed, that they have lost for ever the
opportunity of assisting to crush the nation
which for half a century has planned the cap-

[illegible]

over 500	Country Reports	1	Paucity, Dogs, etc.	16
branch of	Dress, Fashion, etc.	2	Professions, Trades, etc.	17
the elements and	Educational	3	Public Notices	18
to the	Electrical	4	Real Estate, Concessions	19
the	Florida	15	Residential Flats, Town	20
Also	Funerals	16	Religious Announcements	21
said of the	Government Notices	17	Servants Wanted	22
the comforts to	Government Railways	18	Shipping	23
the trenches.	Hotels, Taverns, etc.	19	Situations Wanted	24
in, in	Live Stock	20	Stock and Shares	25
is related	Losses and Land for	21	Stock	26
district	Sale	22	Stock	27
country	Wanted	23	Tenders	28
for	Wanted	24	To Let—Rooms, etc.	29
for	Land Found	25	To Let—House, etc.	30
as well as	Local and Foreign	26	Wanted to Purchase	31
of	Machinery	27		
	Meetings	28		

Palace Theatre: "Very Good House,"
Repertory Theatre: "Jinker," &
Tirolti: The Follies, &
The Dandies: Smart Set, Garden Theatre, &
The Red Dandies: Eden Gardens, Masly, &
Lycium: Day and Night Sessions.
Picture Block Theatres: Craytail Palace, Lyric, and
Empress Theatres: 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Churches of Christ Conference: City Temple, Campbell-street, 7.45.
Farmers and Settlers' Association: Metropolitan Branch, 7.45.

au/nla_news-page1264



<http://nla.gov.au>

au/pla_news-page1264

BUSINESSES FOR SALE OR WANTED

O. L. WILLIAMS, 905 Kishwaukee st., Rockford, Ill.
Established 26 years.

CONFECTIONERY, main street, near shop and bank
good living, price \$75. Williams, 905 Kishwaukee st.,
Rockford, Ill.

CONFECTIONERY, etc., no opposition, doing
to \$18 week, any trial given, well located,
fountain, etc. Price \$125. O. L. Williams, 905 Kishwaukee
st., Rockford, Ill.

CONFECTIONERY, Western Suburban, large up-
per middle class trade, good location, average
week, Price \$200. O. L. WILLIAMS.

GROCERY AND MIXED, fine suburban corner
trade averages \$45 week. Price \$125, or less
on terms. U. S. Williams, 905 Kishwaukee st.,
Rockford, Ill.

S-INDEPENDENT, Stationery, Cards, etc.,
corner shop, doing 1,000 papers, trade \$15
a week. Price \$125. U. S. Williams, 905 Kishwaukee
st., Rockford, Ill.

MLK RUNS, DAIRIES, Seasonal milk runs
and prices. O. L. Williams, 905 Kishwaukee
st., Rockford, Ill.

CORBLEY AND CO. 1144 PITT ST. OPP. C.

[illegible]

This most modest business, which is a family affair, is run by the late owner's wife, Irene, 64, and her son, John, 34. The couple, who live in the home, have a 100% interest in the business, which is a well-run, profitable, and growing concern. The business is a well-run, profitable, and growing concern. The business is a well-run, profitable, and growing concern. The business is a well-run, profitable, and growing concern.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

should fall or a tooth should break of a state during five years after treatment, I cheerfully refund the money. The work is good and lasting. It is no rare that a defect appears. If you should find any pain during an extraction I will land you 42. And there will be no painful swelling, no swollen gums, no broken teeth. I can remove even abscessed teeth painlessly. My method will not affect you if your heart be weak. I am extracted of the teeth from one old lady over 80 years, and she is still a young girl. Call a. n. s. 10.

nerfing pain not ill-effects.
(Saturdays included), until 9 p.m. on Fridays, 10 p.m. on Saturdays.
TEET PHILLIP MONES "Does It Hurt?"
CORNERS, GEORGE STREET, OFF. RAHWAY.
CLARK'S BAC PILLS. Sides and Stomach
Hurts by Gas
Pains in the Back, Knees, and all kinds of
plaints. Five from Mercury. Established upwards of
years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent
Vendors throughout the World.
Prepared by Dr. J. B. Clark, of Midland Counties
Coast, Lincoln, England.
TOOTHACHE. Instant Cure and Stopping by Pain
Painful, burning, toothache, neuralgia, which on
Chemists, 1/6. E. BUCHER BROS.
WHY not get rid of your PAINFUL CORN? Apply
W. Goss Cure, 1/6. Try it.

